Federal Acquisition Regulation

AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 51 U.S.C. 20113.

SOURCE: 48 FR 42328, Sept. 19, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

32.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for contract financing and other payment matters. This part addresses—

- (a) Payment methods, including partial payments and progress payments based on percentage or stage of completion;
- (b) Loan guarantees, advance payments, and progress payments based on costs:
- (c) Administration of debts to the Government arising out of contracts;
- (d) Contract funding, including the use of contract clauses limiting costs or funds;
- (e) Assignment of claims to aid in private financing;
 - (f) Selected payment clauses;
- (g) Financing of purchases of commercial items:
 - (h) Performance-based payments; and
- (i) Electronic funds transfer payments.

[48 FR 42328, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 49710, Sept. 26, 1995; 61 FR 45772, Aug. 29, 1996; 67 FR 13054, Mar. 20, 2002]

32.001 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Commercial interim payment means any payment that is not a commercial advance payment or a delivery payment. These payments are contract financing payments for prompt payment purposes (i.e., not subject to the interest penalty provisions of the Prompt Payment Act in accordance with subpart 32.9). A commercial interim payment is given to the contractor after some work has been done, whereas a commercial advance payment is given to the contractor when no work has been done.

Contract action means an action resulting in a contract, as defined in subpart 2.1, including actions for additional supplies or services outside the existing contract scope, but not including actions that are within the scope and under the terms of the existing contract, such as contract modifications issued pursuant to the Changes

clause, or funding and other administrative changes.

Contract financing payment means an authorized Government disbursement of monies to a contractor prior to acceptance of supplies or services by the Government.

- (1) Contract financing payments include—
 - (i) Advance payments;
 - (ii) Performance-based payments;
- (iii) Commercial advance and interim payments;
- (iv) Progress payments based on cost under the clause at 52.232–16, Progress Payments;
- (v) Progress payments based on a percentage or stage of completion (see 32.102(e)), except those made under the clause at 52.232–5, Payments Under Fixed-Price Construction Contracts, or the clause at 52.232–10, Payments Under Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer Contracts: and
- (vi) Interim payments under a cost reimbursement contract, except for a cost reimbursement contract for services when $Alternate\ I$ of the clause at 52.232–25, Prompt Payment, is used.
- (2) Contract financing payments do not include—
 - (i) Invoice payments;
- (ii) Payments for partial deliveries; or
 - (iii) Lease and rental payments.

Customary contract financing means that financing deemed by an agency to be available for routine use by contracting officers. Most customary contract financing arrangements should be usable by contracting officers without specific reviews or approvals by higher management.

Delivery payment means a payment for accepted supplies or services, including payments for accepted partial deliveries. Commercial financing payments are liquidated by deduction from these payments. Delivery payments are invoice payments for prompt payment purposes.

Designated billing office means the office or person (governmental or non-governmental) designated in the contract where the contractor first submits invoices and contract financing requests. The contract might designate different offices to receive invoices and